
THE GRAY AND WILDS BILLS.

Albany, May 2 (Special).—The Senate turned a somersault to-day on the Gray Racing and the Wilds Anti-Poolroom bills, both of which were beaten yesterday and passed to-day. Some

of the vote by which the Gray bill was lost, and it was carried, 21 to 3. Senator O'Connor then said he thought the Wilds bill to suppress poolroom gambling ought to be passed ahead of the Gray bill, because unless the Wilds bill were passed there would be no law on the statute books against poolroom gambling.

"The understanding is," said Senator Cantor, "that unless the Wilds bill passes we shall ask Governor Morton to veto the Gray bill. Both bills must be passed."

Senator O'Connor then said he favored the Gray bill because he believed it would encourage the breeding of horses. Senator Rimes said he would support the Gray bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 21 to 3.

Senator O'Connor then said he favored the Gray bill because he believed it would encourage the breeding of horses. Senator Raines said that the adoption of the new Constitution made the passage of the bill a necessity if there was to be any clean racing. He had voted for the Ives Pool law, the primary intent of which was to shut up pool and gambling rooms, and had never been sorry for his action. This bill would prevent pool-selling on the tracks or elsewhere. It simply permitted a man to make a bet with another and enter it in a book. That was a method of business which was practiced upon all stock exchanges. Gambling was a vice which could be regulated but not suppressed.

"I look upon the Wilds bill and the Gray bill," said Senator O'Connor, "as practically the same measure. They are complements of each other. The Gray bill authorizes legitimate racing with out gambling. I shall vote for it with the understanding that the Wilds bill also is to be passed."

The bill did pass, by a vote of 29 to 3, as follows:

Nays—Bradley, Coffey, Mullin—3.
The Senate then passed, by a vote of 22 to 2, the Wilds bill, making it a felony to make bets or wager on, or induce in, poolroom gambling.

Senator Mullin, from the Finance Committee, reported **Senator Kilburn's bill**, giving the money relieved from the racetrack 5 per cent tax to the county fairs. **Senator Coggeshall**, who favors dividing this money between the town and

county fairs, raised the point that the committee had not had a regular session. It turned out that the committee meeting had been held at Senator Mullin's desk, and that it had not yet had the bill. Senator Kilburn then moved to discharge the committee, but was beaten, and the bill stays in committee.

The Assembly to-night concurred in the Senate

The passage of the Gray bill by the Senate today, together with the Wilds Anti-Gambling bill, insures racing in this State this year. The Gray bill legalizes racing for stakes, prizes, purses and premiums, but specifically prohibits bookmaking.

and pool-selling of all kinds. On racetracks where running races are held, and which have received a license from the State Racing Commission, and on all trotting tracks the bill permits the making of private bets or wagers, provided that there shall be no passing of money directly or indirectly for or against the result of a race, and no interchange of record or memo andum of a bet.

Trotting races may be held by any trotting association on any kind of a track as regards

size. But for running races there is a special provision that running tracks must be at least one mile in length or circumference, and must be licensed by a State Racing Commission of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor to serve for five years without compensation. Five thousand dollars is appropriated annually for the expenses of the commission, which is to be assessed pro rata on the tracks licensed.

The bill provides that not more than forty days of racing shall be held on any one track between April 15 and November 1, and all racing shall be between sunrise and sunset. Racing at county fairs is not interfered with by the bill. A tax of 5 per cent on the gross receipts of all classes of racing associations, except agricultural associations, is imposed by the bill, which is to be

The two Wilds bills carry out the anti-gambling provisions of the new Constitution, and prohibit poolselling and bookmaking and all other kinds of gambling, and specifically repeal the Ives Pool law.

These three bills now go to the Governor for his action.

A supplemental bill, introduced by the Senate to-day, now goes to the Assembly for concurrence.

MADE THE DEMOCRATS WINCE.
THEIR UNSUCCESSFUL FIGHT AGAINST PRINTING
THE PRISON SCANDAL REPORT—RE-
FORMS SUGGESTED.

Albany, May 2.—In the Senate to-day the Kilbuck Prison Investigating Committee made a report and sent up a resolution to refer it to the Governor. The report, obtained by printing the report and

testimony, owing to the way the latter was taken, should be destroyed. The committee started out deliberately to get hold of the Prison Department patronage. The Republican party had not dared

Senator Kilburn denied this absolutely. Senator Cantor said an application for pardon was now pending, and the prisoner had been told that if he would testify against a certain word-

the pardons would be secured. In the investigation the wardens were not even allowed to be present when testimony against them was being taken, and they had no chance to refute it. The Lexow Committee's acts were bad enough, but this disconcerted even them, and only yesterday a bill was put in to turn

Senator Kilburn said that all there was of the pardon matter was this: That the attorney for the

warden had warned the prisoner that the warden would block his application if he dared to testify and the committee had warned him not to do so. Prisoners had been heard privately in order that there might be no intimidation by prison officials.

Senator Cantor rose to reply, and Senator O'Connor

He then said he doubted if the Prison Committee would meet again. "It was proposed to defame the character of prison officials by scattering the report of this committee broadcast. The Democrats

At this point the discussion was closed, and, in order to get a full attendance, Senator Kilburn moved a call to the Senate. It was ordered. When the proceedings were resumed, Senator Cantor rose.

An affidavit, showing that a convict, C. H. Lawrence, of Auburn Prison, whose application for pardon was before the Governor, had been approached by the chairman of the Investigation Committee, who wanted him to testify to the falsification of prison books. It also set forth that Senator Raines had tried to intimidate the convict.

The motion to print was carried. Senator Kilburn then made a point-blank denial of the facts stated.